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In the period 1891-1895 four expeditions were sent out, the third under Mr. Maudslay, who has done all in his power to further the work of the Museum.

The Report is illustrated by nine plates, the first being a large plan of the ruins, with descriptive text.

The Relations of the Gulf Stream and the Labrador Current. By William Libbey, Jr., D. Sc., Professor of Physical Geography, Princeton, N. J. (With Plates.) Reprinted from the Report of the Sixth International Geographical Congress, held in London, 1895.

The investigation of the relations of the Gulf Stream and the Labrador Current was begun by the U. S. Fish Commission in 1889, with the view of ascertaining whether the changes in the positions of these currents affected the movements of the schools of fish along our eastern coast. The plan adopted by Prof. Libbey was to run out a series of lines at intervals of ten minutes of longitude, extending to the southward from the New England coast, between the island of Nantucket on the east, and Block Island on the west. Upon these lines, at intervals of ten minutes of latitude, stations were located, upon which serial temperature and density observations were made, and simultaneously with these an hourly set of complete meteorological records was maintained.

A study of the temperature profiles obtained in 1891 showed that the lower part of the 50° line (representing the lower portion of the Gulf Stream) touched the edge of the continental platform and raised its temperature ten degrees. This had occurred also in 1890. If it continued in 1892 the conditions for the reappearance of the tile-fish (*Iopholatilus chamæleonticeps*) would be reestablished. In 1880 and 1881 this fish appeared on the New England coast in considerable numbers; but in the spring of 1882 the water from Cape May to Nantucket was covered with millions of dead and dying tile-fish, and from that time they disappeared.

The fish is probably a deep-sea tropical species and it is supposed to have followed the northward extension of a band of warm water. In 1892 Prof. Libbey found the tile-fish to the southward of Martha's Vineyard and all the way to the Delaware capes, and he explains its disappearance in 1882 by the withdrawal of the band of warm water under the pressure of a cold current. He notes the interesting fact that the dead bodies of the fish came to the surface in that year in a long crescent-like curve, which followed the line of the edge of the continental platform between Cape May and Nantucket.

The paper is illustrated by 21 coloured profiles of the water temperatures.